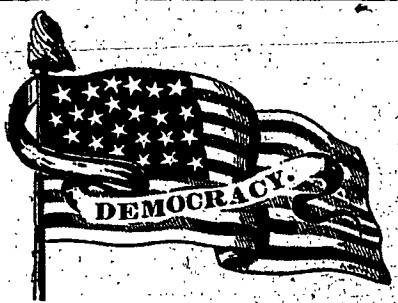


AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

BY GEO. SANDERSON.



Now our flag is flung to the wild wind free, Let it float o'er our father land— And the guard of its spousal fame shall be, Columbia's chosen band.

CARLISLE:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT, MARTIN VAN BUREN; FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

Assembly.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, of Monroe. A. SMITH McKINNEY, of Hopewell. Sheriff. JAMES REED, of Newville.

Commissioner.

MICHAEL MISLER, of Monroe.

Auditor.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, of N. Middleton.

Director of the Poor.

BENJAMIN PEPPER, of Dickinson.

Coroner.

CHARLES BELL, of Carlisle.

On Monday week, on motion of J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., CARROLL SPENCE, Esq., was admitted to practice law in the several Courts of this county.

FRANCIS ECKELS, Esq., has authorized us to announce that he declines any longer being considered a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

Mr. JOHN WYNGOOP has also authorized us to state that he is no longer a candidate for said office.

In reply to a query, who asks—'Why were not the resolutions of the Newville Harvest Home published?' we answer, that the resolutions in question were taken to hand, consequently we could not publish them. Why they were not forwarded is more than we can say.

We perceive from the Perry and Juniata papers that Friday the 11th of September is appointed for the meeting of the Congressional Conference at Bloomfield. The Conference of this county will attend accordingly.

The proceedings of the East Pennsboro' meeting came to hand too late for insertion this week. They shall appear in our next. In the mean time we would respectfully suggest to our friends there, whether upon second thought, two of the resolutions should not be a little modified—We will be understood.

The Democrats of the Borough held a meeting at Beaton's on Tuesday evening, and appointed Mr. GEORGE MARRIOTT Chief Marshal, and Messrs. Christian Cuckin, James M. Allen, Samuel Crull and Gapt. William Mauley, Assistant Marshals for the Carlisle Delegation on Saturday next. The Marshals, in addition to their other duties, were appointed a Committee to procure wagons, &c.

Again we urge upon our Democratic friends throughout the county, the necessity of turning out to the Harvest Home celebration at Mechanicsburg, on Saturday next. Remember, that one more day spent in the good cause will furnish no excuse or regret to you hereafter. We hope, therefore, that you will, one and all, come up to the help of your friends, and show by your zeal and animation that you have the great cause of republican liberty at heart.

The Delegation from this borough will leave here in carriages, on horseback, and in wagons, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Those of our friends in the upper end of the county, and from North and South Middleton townships, who stand out in that way, are invited to join with us upon the occasion.

WILLIAM WYRK is the name of one of the delegates to the late county Convention, from West Pennsboro' township, and not William Wieg, as erroneously stated in the last Volunteer. The name was illegible in the manuscript handed in by the Secretary—hence the mistake.

We had intended saying something about the merits of the different nominees on the Democratic ticket—but as there is a committee appointed to draft an address to the people of the county on that subject, we think it best to leave the matter in their hands for the present. It is sufficient at this time for us to observe, that the several gentlemen nominated are all well known as honest, intelligent and highly respectable citizens, fully competent to discharge satisfactorily the duties of the respective offices for which they are selected, and greatly superior in every respect to their opponents on the Federal ticket.

A FACT.—DANIEL WEBSTER, during the late war, while in Congress, voted against victualizing clothing, and paying the paltry sum of EIGHT DOLLARS per month to those who were fighting for their country, and at the same session voted to raise his own pay to SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER DAY! This is the same Peace Party Federalist who is the great leader of the opposition party now, and who, in the event of Harrison's election, is to be the next Secretary of State.

We understand that a very large meeting of the Democrats of the upper end of Perry county, was held on Saturday last at New-Germantown. A Liberty Pole 100 feet high was erected. The volunteers turned out on the occasion. The assembly was addressed by our Representative in Congress, Mr. Ramsey.

Gov. FOLEY left Harrisburg last week, on a visit along the line of canal, and will not return for about two weeks.

The Reign of Terror.—We invite attention to an article on our first page, which originally appeared in the Reading 'Adler,' giving some account of the high-handed measures of the Federal party during the administration of the elder Adams—and we urge upon all our readers to pause and reflect on the probable consequences which would result from the elevation of the same party to power at the present time. We should have a second 'Reign of Terror,' established—the rights of the people trampled under foot—and at the end of four years, another 'Buckshot War,' but on a much larger scale than the inglorious one of Rittner and Penrose, would be resorted to in order to perpetuate the reign of Federal tyranny and oppression. We beseech you, therefore, Freemen, as you value the liberty bequeathed to you as a rich legacy by your fathers, to ponder well on these things before you cast your votes at the next Presidential election.

Gen. Harrison is held up in the Federal prints as having been 'a friend and supporter' of Thomas Jefferson. In the black cockade days of alien and sedition memory, where was to be seen the present Federal candidate for the Presidency? Upholding by his vote and speeches, JOHN ADAMS' STANDING ARMY! When the republicans of that day in Congress, Giles, Gallatin, and others, moved the reduction of that army, Harrison went with the Federalists in sustaining it. This was in December, 1799: Congress adjourned in May following—and eight days after, General Harrison was appointed Governor of Indiana by John Adams! and this, too, at a time when Adams was declaring that the republican party ought to be ground to dust and ashes! Would such a man, the chief of such a proscription administration, have appointed to a highly responsible office a political friend of the great Jefferson? No man in his sober senses would think so, and none but a modern federalist would disregard truth so much as to say so.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The following is the fourth section of an act entitled 'an act to establish the Treasury Department,' approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by GEORGE WASHINGTON: 'Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and KEEP the moneys of the United States, and to disburse the same, &c. He shall at all times submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the comptroller, or either of them, the inspection of the money in his hands.'

The following is the 30th section of the same act: 'Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act shall be retained in gold and silver coin ONLY.'

It will thus be seen, that the act to establish a Treasury, approved by Martin Van Buren on the 4th of July, 1840, is identical in principle with the act approved on the 2d of September, 1789, by George Washington; that the Independent Treasury system is a return to the good old plan of the framers of the Constitution. That Martin Van Buren, in recommending and approving the system, is only doing just what the Father of his Country did, and that now, in establishing this system, we are only changing practices silently introduced by Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and the great patron of Fund-Mongering, Federalism and Aristocracy, and getting back to the original purpose of the Constitution, and to the original practice under it.—Maine Age.

EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT.

The Federal Editors keep stereotyped in their papers, in many instances, the ATROCIOUS LIE, that under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, the expenses of Government have increased from Thirteen Millions to Thirty-nine Millions. Our Democratic friends should bear in mind, therefore, the following facts:

1st. The expenses of Government, for the year 1839, instead of Thirty-nine Millions, as stated by the opposition, were only THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS, THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND, AND EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS, AND EIGHTEEN CENTS! This appears from an official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, and is undoubtedly correct.

2d. Taking into consideration the advancement of the Republic in resources, wealth, population &c. for the last twelve years, the expenses of Government have absolutely been LESS SINCE GEN. JACKSON'S ELECTION, THAN THEY WERE BEFORE!—This has been repeatedly shown in Congress by the friends of the Administration; and the Federalists have never been able to disprove it.

3d. The President and the heads of Departments have no right to 'use a dollar of the public money until it has been first appropriated by Congress: and the Federal party in Congress has always been the Party of Extravagance, and the Democratic Party the Party of Economy! This has been shown again and again, by reference to the records of Congress themselves!

4th. In three years of this administration, a retrenchment of some twelve millions has been made in the public expenditure; and in his last message President Van Buren recommended a further reduction of Five Millions.

5th. Gen. Jackson, by his veto on the Maysville Road bill, saved a hundred millions of dollars to the people; and by adopting his policy on the subject of Internal Improvements, the present Democratic Administration has prevented a ruinous tide of public extravagance!

6th. The taxes removed from the people, amounting in 1831 to \$3,728,000, in 1832 to 7,300,000, in 1833 to 19,789,000, in 1834 to 24,445,000, in '35 to 26,453,000, in '36 to 34,688,000, making in those years \$117,407,000, of taxes taken off, which added to the taxes saved would be TWO HUNDRED SEVENTEEN MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS saved to the people under Democratic administrations.

7th. In the last four years the reduction on taxes was larger than the whole receipts under Mr. Adams's administration.—Eastern Argus.

THE NEW REIGN OF TERROR.

Spirit of Whiggery!—Dequie!! We are startled by the violence displayed by so many Whigs.—They seem determined to put Mr. Van Buren out, at all events—and to stickle at no means to effect their object, by humbugs, tricks, and if necessary, by force. For example!

Mr. Wm. C. Preston boldly declared in the log cabin in this city 'that although he believed Mr. Van Buren would be defeated by constitutional means, yet if those means were insufficient, if the ballot box should fill him, he, for one, was willing to resort to the rights and the arms that Nature gave him.' He said this to a Virginia audience, and that Virginia audience, answered him with shouts of applause!

Capt. Stockton of the Navy declared to a meeting of the People of New Jersey, that in our

father's time, there were men in New Jersey, who if they had held the commission for member of Congress, would have killed it to the table of Congress with their hunting knives, and seen what Southern cavaliers would have dared to take to it away. In another meeting at Jersey City, he exclaimed: 'And here before Heaven, I pledge myself to oppose the marauders and plunderers of our rights, who only want 300,000 men to take possession of our persons. We have the means in our hands, let us act peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. If we come to the ballot box and are defeated, I do not say all is lost; there will be men still who will protect the flag and die rather than these marauders should take possession of it.—let them not therefore, lay that flattering unction to their souls! I, for one, will go and try with all my heart and all my influence, but if not successful, I will not give up, for by heaven I will carry on the war.'

The Cincinnati Advertiser of the 6th inst. states that Corwin (the Whig candidate for Governor of Ohio) said at the log cabin meeting, 'Let us move in solid phalanx to the ballot boxes, and there deposit our votes, and if we cannot carry a majority, are we not justified in using our force?'

And who is not startled and indignant at the language employed by Graves of Kentucky, in the following extract from 'The Jeffersonian,' published at Charleston, Kanawha county, (now in Virginia,) of the 1st inst. Read, Virginians! and then say is this the party whom you will take to your bosoms?

Congress adjourned on the 21st ultimo.—Messrs. Crittenden and Graves arrived at this place on Wednesday evening last, and each gentleman delivered an address before the Tippecanoe Club of Charleston.

'Vox et preterea nihil.' 'We have neither the time nor the inclination to make any comments on those brilliant and thundering speeches. One "beautiful extract" from that of the Hon. Mr. Graves, we feel unwilling to conceal from the public eye. We shall give it substantially, if not almost verbatim, as we heard from the gentleman himself.

'Speaking in a general way of the alleged corruptions of our Government, and of the abominations of Mr. Van Buren in particular, the eloquent Orator thus held forth the following strong language in the Methodist Church of this place:—One hand clenched and uplifted, and the other rapping furiously the railing round the altar:—

'IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE HOPE OF REDRESS—THE HOPE OF A CHANGE THROUGH THE BALLOT BOX, I WOULD HERE—SO HELP ME GOD!! UPON THIS HOLY ALTAR—TAKE AN OATH THIS NIGHT TO TAKE UP ARMS AND MARCH WITH YOU TO WASHINGTON, AND PULL DOWN THE PRESENT DYNASTY.'

And it is said, that one of the Hotspurs of this City publicly declared on Monday last, that if Martin Van Buren was re-elected, it would be the last election made at the ballot-boxes. What prize is this?—And will the people of Virginia trust their country in the hands of men, who are so infuriated by their passions! We arraign such men as the enemies of the public peace—who would light up the torch of civil dissensions, rather than submit to the will of the majority. Such men are fitter for the mad-house, than to guide the affairs of a great People. We should as soon take lunatics for a Bedlam, and place them as engineers on the cars of our railroads. Their passions destroy their reason. They are utterly unqualified to be trusted with the destinies of the first Republic in the world.—Richmond Enquirer.

WHAT WOULDST THOU DO?—Our readers generally will recollect that sometime last spring, Mr. James Cameron, superintendent of the Columbia Railroad, was deliberately shot in the side with a pistol by R. W. Middleton, the editor of a Federal press in the city of Lancaster. The wound was very severe, and for some days it was considered doubtful whether Mr. C. would recover. A prosecution was instituted against Middleton, and he was bound over to answer the charge of an attempt to murder. The case came before the Grand Jury of Lancaster county at its recent session, when the charge was fully substantiated by the prosecution. This was sufficient, we should think, for the Grand Jury to have found a 'true bill,' as no contradictory testimony is heard before that body. But not so—the Grand Jury, with but three or four exceptions, was made up of Federal Antislaverys, no doubt packed for the express purpose of screening Middleton, and contrary to reason and justice and law, with the facts of the outrage staring them in the face, they returned the bill 'ignoramus!'

It is not our purpose to say whether Middleton was or was not justified in making the murderous attempt he did—nor does it alter the case in the least. The Grand Jury had nothing to do with any defence that might be attempted on the part of Middleton. This was not their province. They were bound in duty to report a true bill on the strength of the evidence adduced by the prosecutor, and it remained for a Traveller Jury to decide upon his guilt or innocence. But this course did not suit the elastic consciences of a packed Federal Grand Jury—hence the bill was ignored.

Great excitement prevails in Lancaster in consequence of this new Federal outrage—and so barefaced and glaring has been the attempt to violate the law in this instance, that men of all parties, the respectable portion of the community we mean, do not hesitate to denounce it openly and fearlessly. The whole affair shows to what lengths the Federalists will go, in order to screen a co-worker in the hard cider cause from merited punishment.

The Herald denies the truth of the article which we copied into the Volunteer two weeks since, charging the Federalists with having administered a mock sacrament to some of their followers in Pickaway county, Ohio, some three months ago. Now, whether the article in question is true or false, we are unable to say—and we would fain follow for the sake of morality and religion that it is a false charge—but it looks a little queer, to say the least of it, that, if false, it should have waited so long uncontradicted, and all more strange that the refutation should first appear in a Pennsylvania newspaper! Why not contradict it at the time and place it is said to have occurred?

Whether there is such an individual as R. N. Ferguson, whose story is relied upon to contradict the charge, we cannot say. Perhaps he is a mere man of straw, manufactured for the occasion.—His tale, however, goes to show that there was something of the kind long since, for he speaks of 'paraded corn and hard cider' as having been used upon the occasion. What a set of inebriates in a drunken debauch, when wit is out, would be guilty of the outrage charged against them, is nothing strange—and it will require better evidence to contradict the statement, than that presented in the columns of the Herald.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR!

The Federal Convention met in the County Hall on Tuesday last, and after an unusual and extraordinary degree of 'spoon-wooing' among the different leaders of factions that compose the opposition party, they finally agreed upon the following ticket as the one which could as easily be beaten as any other.

Assembly. Benjamin Reynolds, of Shippensburg; Jacob Weaver, of Mechanicsburg.

Commissioner. George Brindle, of Mohrco; Auditor, Robert Laird, of Frankford; Director of the Poor, David Kutz, of North Middleton; Coroner, Jacob Trech, of Carlisle; Sheriff, Paul Martin, of Shippensburg—nominated in caucus the day previous.

Notwithstanding the certainty of defeat staring them full in the face, it was really amazing to witness the anxiety depicted on the countenances of the hungry and half-starved expectants, as time waxed on and the ticket remained in suspense.—But when the 'mountain in labor' brought forth the 'mouse,' it was truly pitiable to see the forlorn looks and downcast countenances of the disappointed ones. Why it really appeared as though their countenances had grown full half a yard in the short space of a few hours! Such a weeping looking set of fellows we have not seen for many a day.—'Twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful!—but, in mercy we spare them, and forbear any farther comments at the present time!—Next week we shall canvass the claims of some of the nominees to public favor.

To W. M.—The letters signed Achilles De Harley, in the Missouri Courier, would be cheerfully re-published by us had we room: This, however, is out of the question at the present time. We shall have to appropriate our spare columns to local matters from now to the election.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office CARLISLE, Pa. August 31st, 1840. Enquirers will please say advertised.

- Agnew John, Jacobs Abraham, Klinger Christian, Alexander Wm. Esq., Kaylor Elizab. Jain, Bratton Wm. P. Rev., Kisser George, Braden Wm. P. Rev., Knower Adam, Battoll William H., Kelley Joseph, Brentneman Melchior, Klair George U. S. A., Bennett Nancy, King Samuel M., Brandt Michael, Teisher John, Bollinger Daniel, Lenhar George, Bully Rebecca, Little William, Berlin Joseph, Lenhart Samuel, Brazel John, Love Isabella, Burkholder Jacob 2, Keach William, Bender Adeline, Laird John, Barn W., Lay Alexander, Cart George J. Esq., Logue Elizabeth, Carothers John N., Laman Jacob, Cotty John, Leidig Martin, Golden Allen, Lehman Daniel F., Corman William, Malatta James, Crigan Alexander, Moyer Absolom, Crane Samuel, Miles James, Culvert Michael, Miller Charles, Cramer John, Murry Charles, Caillos Jacques Fredk, Miller James J., Comp Henry, McElhany Samuel, Campbell Adam, McGonigle James, Degan George, Mathes Jacob, Bixson Mary E. W., McCrete William, Diller John, Miller Geo., Diffenderfer Michael, McFeely Elizabeth, Dietz George, Miles William, Diffendall Abraham, Nelson David 2, Ditlow David, Neidich Samuel, Drey Jacob, Overholtzer Isaac, Dornis Conrad, Ocker William, Dieter Peter 2, Porter R. B., Degroff Isaac, Rieger Stephen, Darr William, Robinson Lewis, Dowlan Catherine, Ruff Jacob, Emory Robert Esq., Rheim Mary, Ege Michael, Retter John, Edwards Jane, Roszel S. A., Elliot John, Stevens Robert Lieut., Erb John, Scott L. Rev., Edwards C. B., Somerville Jane, Espenshade Rachel, Stouffer John, Elder Margaret, Smith George, Fishburn John 2, Seig Jacob, Freeman George 2, Sengree Jacob, Firestone Samuel, Shapley Rufus F., Firewood Margaret, Snyder Anthony, Ford Mathias, Snyder John, Forney Sarah, Sanderson John, Graham Martin, Spangler Mary Ann, Gaver Ann, Teatowm Mary T., Gill Sarah, or William D., Griffith Lycurgus E., Morehead 2, Green William, Thorne John, Groves Henry, Thomson Benjamin, Grover Jacob, Thomson Walter 2, Gills James, Usher Sarah, Grueber John, Westheffer Henry, Gibbons Michael, Wood John S., Harkness Henry, Winget John, Heffner Jacob 2, Woodburn Jane B., Hoover Frederick, Wagner J. Z. A., Hare Catherine, Williams Elizabeth, Heil Augustus Fredk., Williams Charles, Hoover D., Wise Jacob, Hay Mary Amelia, Watson Hannah, Haik John, Wise George, Hawkins James, Walker John, Hoffer Jonathan, Wechsler Solomon, Hott Christian, Working Elizabeth, Hoffman Philip, Weis Martin, Huff Peter, Weirly William, Harris Samuel, Wolf Jacob, Hertzler Christian, Verts James, Hyer Mary E. W., Wilson Joseph U. S. A., Hutz Jacob, Wareham Ellen or A., Hedrick Philip, Williams Jane Ann, Jones James, Werny Charles, Jones Elias, Wolf Geo.

R. LAMBERTON, P. M.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Adams county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that they have appointed Tuesday the 29th of September next, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

HENRY BITTINGER.

August 24, 1840.

Carlisle Institute.

A meeting of the members of the Carlisle Institute will be held in 'Education Hall,' on Monday evening the 7th of September next.—Punctual attendance is requested, as there will be an election for officers for the ensuing quarter.

E. CORNMANN, Secretary.

August 27, 1840.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has his shop in High street, in the shop formerly occupied by Comstock M'Manus, one door west of N. W. Wood's store, and would solicit a share of public patronage.

WILLIAM AMPHERSON.

August 20, 1840.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following described real estates situate in Green township, Franklin county, adjoining the Turpike road, and within one mile of Greensburg, viz: 1.—A Farm of first rate limestone land, containing 150 acres, having thereon erected a two story.

STONE HOUSE.

A new Frame Barn, Sheds, Gills, and all the necessary out buildings, with a sufficiency of timber land.

2.—A Farm, also of first rate limestone land, (adjoining the above) containing 175 acres having thereon erected a

TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, BANK BARN.

Sheds, Gills, and out buildings, and a full proportion of first rate timber.

On each of the above tracts are never failing wells of good water, and orchards of choice fruit, the fences are in good repair, and the land in a high state of cultivation. These farms are not surpassed by any in the east end of the county.

3.—A small farm of Pine land, three miles south of Shippensburg, adjoining the farm of John Clippinger, Esq., containing 100 acres. This property is well timbered, and would be a comfortable home to a person that wanted a handsome low priced property.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber residing in the borough of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

DAVID NEVIN.

August 24, 1840.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening August 6th, by the Rev. Mr. Shick, Mr. James L. Swigart to Miss Rachel Cooperstone, all of this place.

Notice to Teachers.

SIX or Eight Teachers are wanted in Halifax School district, Dauphin County, for 4 or 6 months to whom liberal wages will be given. None but moral men, who are competent to instruct primary and Second Class English Schools will be accepted by the Board. Scholars to commence by the middle of October.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. W. LOMIS, Secretary.

September 3, 1840.